Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.] TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1801. [No. 53.

For Liverpool.

The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.——Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue-Store,

Brown Sugar in hhds. & bls.

Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Teneriffe and Port Wine in pipes, half pipes and quarter casks,
French Brandy in pipes,
Whiskey in tierces and barrels,
Hyson Tea in chests,
Bohea Tea in chests,
Figs in casks and frails,
Raisins in do. do.
Cordials in boxes,
Soap and Candles in boxes
Cotton in bales,
A quantity of Bacon,
Tobacco in kegs,
Nails in casks,
Hardware assorted in boxes, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS.

Particulars of which will be made known previous to the sale.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctioneer.

February 9.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room on Union Street,

Sugar in blls.

Candles in boxes,
Tobacco in kegs,
Coffee in bags,
Saltpetre in bags,
Raisins in boxes,
Grapes in jars,
Almonds in blls.
Oranges in boxes,
Anchovies in kegs and boxes,

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Wilton and Scotch Carpeting, striped and plain Coatings, Kerseys, Plains, Flannels, rose Blankets, Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, worsted Hose, Durants, mens' fine Hats, Irish and German Linens, Humhums, Muslins, &c.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,
February 5. *Auctioneers.*

☞ *Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.*

The committee to whom was referred the letter from the late Secretary of the Treasury of the 22d of November last,

REPORT,

First—in relation to the general state of the department, and the mode of directing the business thereof:

ON the 22d day of May, in the year 1794, a report was made to the House of Representatives by a committee appointed to examine the state of the Treasury; in which the manner of conducting the business of the department, was detailed with great accuracy, the duties of the various officers and their mutual checks upon each other, explained: and the rules and proceedings observed in the collection, keeping, and disbursement of the public monies, and in accounting for the same, described with minute precision. It does not appear that any objection has ever been made to the forms of doing business specified in that report, or that the committee, after a most ample and elaborate investigation of the regulations adopted in the department, entertained doubts of the judicious and competent nature of the arrangement and distribution of the powers and duties of the officers. The attention of the present committee was, in the first instance, occupied in comparing the present forms of proceeding at the treasury, with those heretofore exhibited; and upon a careful examination, they are satisfied that while the principles of that system have been maintained and matured, a close adherence to established usage has been observed; and that the department itself is so organized by law, and the mode of doing the business is so devised, as to afford the most perfect security to the nation, from the misapplication of the public monies.

These monies do not, in any instance pass through the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury; he merely authorises the receipts and disbursements, by warrants in favor of and upon the Treasurer: These warrants are all signed by the Secretary countersigned by the Comptroller, and registered by the Register. The Treasurer is the medium of the receipts and disbursements of the public monies. Those who collect these monies can only discharge themselves by warrants in favor of the treasurer. The treasurer can only obtain credit for payments from the treasury, by warrants on himself. All monies received by the treasurer, are deposited by him in the bank of the United States, and other banks; and the actual amount of monies in the custody of the treasurer, may be at any time ascertained, independently of his own returns, by the statements which are constantly made and transmitted to the secretary, by those who collect and receive public monies into their custody, in the different parts of the union. His accounts must be rendered quarterly, and oftener if required, to the comptroller, and annually to Congress.

Secondly—in relation to receipts and expenditures:

It is the uniform course of business at the treasury, immediately after the close of each session of Congress, to enter in a book kept for that purpose in the office of the secretary, the various objects for which appropriations of money have been made by law, and to credit each hand with the whole amount of the sums appropriated to it. The same proceeding is observed in the offices of the Comptroller and Register. No disbursements are made by the the treasury but in pursuance of laws authorizing the expence; and all warrants for the disbursement of monies are forthwith entered to the debit of their respective heads of appropriation. These books are open to the daily inspection and revision of the officers of the department; and by means thereof, the expenditures may be promptly compared with the appropriation. In no instance does it appear to the committee, that the expenditrues have exceeded the legal appropriations. They have not however presumed it to be within the meaning of their instructions, that they should exhibit a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury: For these they refer to the annual and other periodical statements which are enjoined by law, and which have been regularly submitted to Congress; and especially to a report of the committee of the house of representatives, of the 8th of May last; in which the sum total of the receipts and expeditures of the present government, from its commencement to the end of the year 1799, is exhibited at one view.

By the constitution of the treasury department, the Secretary superintends the collection of the revenue, and grants all warrants for monies issued from the treasury in pursuance of appropriations made by law; but he is not responsible for the application of monies issued from the treasury for the use of the other departments. When, for example, appropriations are made for the departments of state, of war, or of the navy, the secretary of the treasury, as also the comptroller, are bound to prevent the advances from exceeding the appropriations. The disbursements and application of the monies so advanced, to the various objects of public service, are necessarily made under the immediate superintance of the other departments, subject to a revision and final settlement by the comptroller of the treasury. But as from the nature of the public business it becomes indispensably necessary in most cases, that advances should precede the services for which the monies are destined, as these services are of great magnitude, branched out into a variety of details, and performed by numerous agents. It results that while volumnious accounts are in a train of settlement, sums to a great amount must at all times appear debited to individuals, to be accounted for in course, although they are known to have applied the same according to law, and although in many instances they may have exhibited sufficient vouchers for their discharge.

The foregoing enquiries embrace the principal duties of the Secretary of the treasury; in the discharge of which the department is regulated by positive laws and established forms. In certain cases a limited discretion is either given or implied in the nature of transactions performed under his agency, This has happened chiefly in three instances—First, in contracts for the loan of money for the public service—Secondly, in providing and remitting to Europe funds for the discharge of the foreign debt—Thirdly, in measures adopted to enforce punctuality on the part of public agents and officers, in the payments of monies into the treasury.

First in regard to loans of money:

On the 1st February, 1795, being the day when the late secretary of the treasury was commissioned, the temporary loans of the United States by the bank of the United States, and the bank of New-York exclusive of five hundred thousand dollars in stock, purchased on credit as herein after mentioned, amounted to four million, nine hundred thousand dollars; at the same time the United States however were possessed of five thousand shares of the capital stock of the bank of the United States, purchased with part of the proceeds of the said loans.

The following loans have been negociated by the late secretary:

1st. Under the act, entitled, "An act for the re-emburſement of a loan authorized by the last session of congress," past on the 21 day of February, 1795, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars.

The above loan was obtained of the bank of the United States, at 6 per cent interest, and was declared to be payable by instalments of two hundred thousand dollars each, on the last days of December, in the years 1796, 1797, 1798, and 1799.

2. Under the act, entiled, "An act, making further appropriations for the military and naval establishments, and for the support of the government," passed on third of March, 1795, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

3. And under the same act, the further sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The two last mentioned loans were obtained of the bank of the United States at 6 per cent. interest; on the first, from April 1, 1795; and on the second, from October 1st, 1795, repayable in one year from the dates of the respective advances.

4. Under the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the support of of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the sum of five hundred thousand dollars.

The above loan was obtained of the bank of the United States, at six per cent. interest, from January 1st 1796, repayable on or before the 1st day of January, 1797.

5 Under the act, entitled, "An act making provisions for the payment of cer-

tain de[illegible]d States," paſſed on the [illegible] May, 1796, there was obtained on the bank of New-York, at ſix per cent. intereſt, the ſum of three hundred and twenty thouſand dollars.

6th. Under the act, entitled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," there was obtained of the bank of the United States, on the laſt day of December 1798, at ſix per cent. intereſt, repayably on or before the firſt day of January, 1803, the ſum of two hundred thouſand dollars.

The ſix loans above mentioned amount to two millions eight hundred and twenty thouſand dollars.

The firſt loan of eight hundred thouſand dollars, was negociated for the purpoſe of effecting a treaty of peace with Algiers. On the 14th Feb. 1795, the ſubject ſubmitted to the conſideration of Congreſs, in a meſſage from the Preſident. This meſſage was referred to a committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, conſiſting of Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Giles. The ſecretary of the treaſury was deſired by the committee, to aſcertain in what manner the propoſed loan could be obtained; and it is ſtated by him that the ſpecific terms on which the contract was afterwards concluded, were preſented to the committee; who after being informed of the cauſes which rendered any other mode of remitting ſo conſiderable a ſum to Europe, at that time, either impracticable or highly inexpedient, approved of the propoſal of receiving the amount of the deſired loan in ſix per cent. ſtock, and of remitting the ſame to London to be ſold on account of the United States. Being fully appriſed of the manner in which the law would be executed, the committee reported certain reſolutions on the 9th, which were adopted in a bill by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, on the 11th and 12th of February, without oppoſition.

The houſe of Meſſrs. Baring and Co. of London, were on the ſuggeſtion of the ſecretary of the treaſury, deſignated by the Secretary of ſtate, to negociate ſales of the ſtock, and to hold the proceeds ſubject to the diſpoſal of the miniſter of the United States at Liſbon. The ſecretary of the treaſury is conſidered in no manner reſponſible for the ſubſequent diſpoſition of the fund; though by this remark, the committee do not intend to ſuggeſt that the management had been improper—which they have no reaſon to ſuſpect.

The neceſſity of negociating the ſecond and fourth loans of 500,000 dollars each, was evinced by an examination of the ſtate of the treaſury, on the firſt of April 1795, and 1ſt of January 1796. The third loan of five hundred thouſand dollars negociated on the firſt of October 1795, appears to have been in like manner juſtifiable with this additional circumſtance in favor of the tranſaction, that an equal ſum was applied on the ſame day, to the payment of the ſix per cent. ſtock purchaſed by the ſecretary of the treaſury, and remitted to Amſterdam, under circumſtances hereinafter detailed.

Of the loan of three hundred and twenty thouſand dollars obtained of the bank of New-York, the ſum of one hundred and twenty thouſand dollars was immediately applied to ſatisfy part of a loan obtained of the bank of the United States, in the year 1792; the remaining two hundred thouſand dollars operated merely as a prolongation of a loan made by the bank of New-York, in the year 1794. The ſame obſervation is applicable to the ſixth loan of two hundred thouſand dollars obtained of the bank of the United States.

The different capitals of the temporary loans made of the bank of the United States, were at the cloſe of the year 1800, reduced to three millions four hundred and forty thouſand dollars; at which time the United States remained poſſeſſed of two thouſand two hundred and twenty ſhares of the capital ſtock of the ſaid bank. The total amount of the Dutch debt extinguiſhed ſince the firſt day of January, is four millions nine hundred and twenty thouſand dollars; and no new foreign debt has been contracted by the ſecretary of the treaſury.

In conſequeuce of the failure of the attempt to negociate ſales of ſix per cent. ſtock, on terms advantageous to the public, the ſecretary of the treaſury was authorized by the commiſſioners of the ſinking fond, with the conſent of the preſident which was duly obtained, to negociate ſales of a part of the ſhares of the bank of the United States belonging to the United States: In perf a nce of which authorities two thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty ſhares were ſold for one million three hundred and eighty-four thouſandw to hundred and ſixty dollars; which ſum was applied towards ſatisfying the demands of the banks, and the proceedings duly reported to Congreſs according to law.

The foregoing repreſentation contains a detail of all loans which were negociated by the late ſecretary of the treaſury, prior to the year 1799; the cauſes of which, ſo far as they produced an increaſe of debt, exiſted in unexpected and preſſing expences of the year 1794, of which the inſurrection in Pennſylvania may be conſidered as the principal; and in the neceſſity which exiſted early in the year 1795, of providing a fund for defraying the expences of effecting a treaty of Peace with Algiers; for neither of which objects adequate revenues had been or could be provided.

The only loans negociated by the preſent ſecretary of the treaſury, which have not been before enumerated are, a ſum of five millions of dollars obtained in 1799, in purſuance of an act paſſed on the 16th day of July, 1798, entitled, "An act to enable the preſident of the United States to borrow money for the public ſervices," for an equal amount of ſtock bearing intereſt at eight percentum per annum, until the laſt day of December 1808; and thereafter at like intereſt, during the pleaſure of congreſs until the ſaid ſtock ſhall be redeemed; alſo a further ſum of one million five hundred and ſixty-five thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents, obtained in purſuaance of an act of congreſs, paſſed on the 7th of May, in the year 1800, by the ſale of one million four hundred and eighty-one thouſand ſeven hundred dollars of ſtock, bearing a like intereſt, and ſubject to the ſame terms of reimburſement.—The neceſſity of theſe loans is well known to have been occaſioned by the military and naval preparations lately directed.

The principles upon which theſe loans were negociated have been conſidered by the committees and muſt be familiar to the Houſe. The ſituation of the country was new and embarraſſing; the proſpect of a war was threatening; a reliance on public credit was neceſſary: the aids which could be afforded by the banks were limited, and could only be conſidered as reſources which might be rendered auxiliary to more extenſive and permanent negociations. No loan had been previouſly negociated by the government, of individuals in the United States. A reliance upon loans in foreign countries appeared to be improvident and dangerous, from its tendency to diminiſh the confidence of the country in its internal reſources. The market rate of intereſt in the United States was known to be at leaſt eight per centum per annum, and it was certain moreover, that the demand for money which would be occaſioned by a conſiderable loan, would tend to increaſe the then common rate of intereſt.

The firſt loan of five millions, was obtained by ſubſcription, and without attempting to diſpoſe of the ſtock above par. Under the ſecond contract, the loan may be extended to three millions and an half of dollars, if the government ſhould have occaſion to raiſe that ſum: No more than one million five hundred and ſixty-five thouſand two hundred and twenty-nine dollars and twenty-four cents, have yet been borrowed; for which, the ſum of one million four hundred and eighty-one thouſand ſeven hundred dollars in ſtock, has been iſſued. No ſales have been made for leſs than five per cent advance in money, upon nominal amount of the ſtock, being the mean value in the market at the time the contract was publiſhed. In every inſtance the moſt favourable terms for the public were prefered. The higheſt price offered was eight per cent advance in money, at which rate only a ſmall amount in ſtock was iſſued; and the committee ſee no reaſon to doubt, that theſe loans were negociated upon the beſt terms that could be procured, and with a laudable view to the public intereſt.

(To be Continued)

BOSTON, January 29.

Arrived, ſchooner Courier, Staples, Port Republican; Sally, Swaſey, Jamaica; Enoch, Wheelwright. Cape Francois. Capt. W. ſailed from the Cape Dec. 28—left there, to ſail in a few days for Boſton, capt. Stowel, in a ſch'r capt. Blake, do. capt. Lambert, do. a brig capt. Rogers, do. January 7, lat. 33, long 74, 30, ſpoke a ſchooner from Wilmington, capt. Holbrook, 4 days out, for Jamaica. Sch'r Two Friends, Dickman, for New-York, which ſailed from the Cape in company. Jan. 11, ſpoke a brig, Willard, from Bermuda for New-York; ſch'r Lark, Silver, Havanna.

Ship Boſton, Crocker, from the Mediterranean (42 days ftom Gibraltar) arrived at the Vineyard on Saturday laſt. It is reported that ſhe has ſailed from the Vineyard for Boſton. No veſſel had arrived at the Vineyard for 8 or 9 days previous to the Boſton.

The Boſton, above mentioned, ſailed from Leghorn, Nov. 23, in co. with the gen. Wayne, Leaditt, of New-York. The day before ſailed from there, the Hibernia, Simpſon; Tamerlane, Eames, and Greyhound, Pratt for Charleſton. Dec. 8, ſpoke brig Phenix, Ward, 42 days from Salem for Leghorn. Dec. 11, put into Gibraltar. Dec. 15, ſailed. Left at Leghorn, the Mechanic, for Baltimore; Mary and Louiſa, Buſh, Norfolk; Lucy, Tappan, Newburyport.

SALEM, January 29.

Arrived, ſhip John, capt. Ropes, 4 months from Sumatra. Touched at the Cape, and left there a Rhode Iſland veſſel bound eaſtward.

Sch'r Fiſh-hawk, capt. Cook, from Cape Francois, via the Vineyard. Left at Cape Francois, Dec. 27, ſch'r Betſey, Smith, of Beverley, cleared for Port Republican; ſch'r Betſey, Cole, of Marblehad, to ſail in a few days; Four Brothers, Stove, of Boſton, to ſail in a few days; brig Moriah, Marſton, of Charleſton; Mary, Andrews, of Philadelphia; Dove, Lambert, of Boſton; ſch'r Factor, of New York, from St. Chriſtopher's, taken by a brig from New Providence, and carried into Turk's Iſland; the captain cut her out of the harbor, and arrived at the Cape the 25th December. January 10, lat. 37, 40, long. 71, 30, ſpoke the ſhip Jenny, Macarty, bound to Baltimore, from Liverpool, where ſhe left the ſhip Active, capt. Nichols, of Salem, bound to London.

Sch'r Betſey, capt. Whittredge, from Alexandria.

The ſhip Cincinnatus, capt. Endicott, of this port, was at the Havanna, Jan. 4.

Portland, January 26. We mentioned in a late paper that the ſch'r Argo, of Portland, had been diſcovered at the eaſtward a wreck, and it was feared that the crew were all loſt. We are happy to learn that capt. D. Lowell, from this port, fortunately met with them on his outward bound paſſage, in a boat in which they had eſcaped, and ſaved all the crew, together with ſome of the property.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

Arrived—Ship Delight, Welden, (of N. B.) Hamburg; Sch'rs, Factor, Chace, Cape Francois; Diſpatch, Shoemaker, St. Thomas; Sloop Harriot, Strong, (of Seabrook) Antigua; Sch'rs. Tryal, Barret, Savannah; Three Brothers, Bell, Wilmington.

Cleared—Ships, Fair American, Bolton, London; Brutus, Bunker, Briſtol; Brig Hunter, Hughes, St. Thomas; Schr. Traveller, Bradford, Cork.

Capt. Welden ſailed from Cuxhaven the 5th of December and the city of Hamburg the 26th. December 10, in the Engliſh channel, ſpoke a brig four days from Amſterdam to Philadelphia. Dec. 25, in lat. 43, 49, long. 26, 10, ſpoke a ſhip from St. Kitts to London. Dec. 31, in lat. 49, 34, long. 36, 40, ſpoke the ſhip Minerva, Merryhew, twenty-four days from New-York to Dunkirk. Jan. 2, in lat. 42, 32, long. 38, 00, ſpoke a ſhip fifteen days from Baltimore to Amſterdam. Jan. 11, in lat. 40, 31, long. 47, 34, ſpoke a Swediſh Brig twenty-ſix days from the Weſt-Indies to Europe. Jan. 26, in lat. 42, 3, long. 57, 55, ſpoke a ſchooner eight days from Marblehead to Europe.

Left at Hamburg, the brig Abby, Parks of New-York, to ſail in fifteen days; ſhip Eagle, Denniſton, of Philadelphia, to ſail the firſt wind; ſhip George of Charleſton, to ſail the next day.

The brig Liberty, of New-York, was going up the river in fifty-ſix days from New-York.

January 14, Capt. Strong, in lat. 18, 30, ſpoke the United States ſhip Trumbull, from New London. Jan. 28, in lat. 34, 44, ſpoke a ſhip four days from Savannah to Glaſgow.

Capt. Chaſe informs, that the ſchooner Regulator, was to ſail in five days. The brig Amazon, of this port, is gone to the bite. Capt. Wilcox, of the brig ——— had juſt arrived from New-York. The ſch'r Rover, Brown, to ſail in two days for Philadelphia; Elizabeth for Baltimore; ———, Thornton, for Providence, ſoon; brig Alfred, of Rhode Iſland, to ſail for Havanna; Brothers for Charleſton.

Capt. Chaſe, late of the ſchooner Nancy, of Somerſet, arrived in the Factor. He informs, that he was captured on the 20th December, by a French privateer of ſix guns, out of Porto Rico. At the ſame time ſhe captured the brig Pamely, from Philadelphia to Cape Francois. On the 23d, another privateer from the ſame place captured the ſhip Hibernia, M'Donald, from Demeſſcotta, (Maſſachuſetts.) The ſame privateer had captured a ſhip from St. Johns, bound to Jamaica and ten or twelve other veſſels had lately been captured by the Porto Rico privateer.

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Capt. Chaſe, arrived here yeſterday, informs us, that Touſſaint had marched a. gainſt the Spaniſh part of Hiſpaniola, with 12,000 troops, where the diſaffected blacks lately commanded by Rigaud, had taken refuge; and who had ſeveral times committed depredations on the property of the peaceably diſpoſed inhabitants.

February 5.

[The public were informed, in this paper, on Monday laſt, that the convention with France had been tranſmitted by the French Government to Guadaloupe, and had been proclaimed there. From the following circular letter (which we received yeſterday by captain Wallace of the brig Nancy from St. Thomas) it appears that the agency are taking the neceſſary meaſures for carrying into effect thoſe articles in which it is more immediately concerned; acting, we preſume, from a conviction that the convention will be ratified by the Preſident and Senate of the United States.]

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[*Tranſlated for the Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

[CIRCULAR.]

Port Liberty, 11th Nivoſe, (December 31) 9th year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible.

The Agents of the Conſuls of the French Republic to the Windward Iſlands,

To the Adminiſtrators of the Marine and War, Adminiſtrators of the Department, Municipal Agents, Civil and Commercial Judges, Juſtices of the peace, Commiſſaries of the government near the Adminiſtrative and Judicial bodies, Military Commanders, Commandants of Ports, Captains of Armed Veſſels, &c. &c.

A CONVENTION, Citizens, has been ſolemnly promulgated, which re-eſtabliſhes between the Republic and the United States of America the accuſtomed relations of friendſhip and commerce.

Already two articles of this Convention (the 4th and 17th) are obligatory on the two contracting nations.

The intention and the orders of the government of the Republic, notified to the Agency of the Conſuls by the Miniſter of the Marine and the Colonies, are, Citizens, that the diſpoſition of thoſe articles (a copy of which is ſubjoined) be executed with the greateſt punctuality.

[Here follow abſtracts of the 4th and 17th articles of the Convention.]

Every one of you, citizens, in that which concerns you, are to require, overſee, procure or maintain, with the utmoſt exactitude, the ſtrict execution of all theſe points. This injunction engages all your reſponſibility.

All the Americans whom the fate of war may have brought into Guadaloupe or its dependencies, are to be inſtantly releaſed.

In caſe of the abſence of the perſons intereſted in re-claiming the American property captured ſince the ſigning of the treaty, and not yet definitively condemned, &c. The public miniſtry are to take charge of the buſineſs of the perſons abſent and to put them in the way of obtaining, either on the part of the captors, or the government, the ſatisfaction to which they may be entitled.

In caſe of the arrival at Guadaloupe or its dependencies, &c. of any prizes captured from the Americans, the Commiſſioners of the government Delegates, or Prize Commiſſioners, are immediately to intervene, and to adopt every meaſure for preſerving the intereſt of whoever may have a right to it.

All captains of privateers and letters of marque are bound, on pain of loſing their commiſſions, beſides incurring the other penalties, damages, &c. to conform themſelves to the ſpirit of the Convention of the 8th Vendemaire, and particularly to the 4th and 17th articles.

Copies of the ſaid articles, and of the preſent circular letter, will be this day annexed to the commiſſions of all veſſels of war and letters of marque.

All privateers and letters of marque now at ſea, which may touch at Guadaloupe or its dependencies, &c. ſhall be provided with the ſame documents by the chiefs of the war office, or by the delegates or commiſſaries, who will take a receipt for the ſame on the back of their commiſſions.

You may conceive, citizens, how much damage the non-obſervance of theſe diſpoſitions, may cauſe to the public treaſury, as well as to the owners, captains, and ſecurities of the privateers and letters of marque. Yourſelves, citizens, have the greateſt intereſt in preventing this non-obſervance.

The functionary who by prevarication or negligence ſhall ſuffer the leaſt infraction of the clauſes which have been juſt made known will moſt certainly be reſponſible in his perſon and property.

You will have to render an account, citizens, each in your ſeveral ſtations for the execution of the ſaid clauſes, at every opportunity; and we repeat to you that your reſponſibility in this reſpect is very ſerious.

Health and Fraternity.

JEANNET BRESSEAU.

By the Agents of the Conſuls,

EDM. MAUDUIT, Sec. Gen.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

—

Extract of a letter from Joſiah Blakeley, Eſq. American conſul at St. Jago de Cuba, to the collector of New-York, dated December 24, 1800.

"On account of an earthquake which did much damage here in October, and a ſevere hurricane on the 2d of November, the duty on flour and all proviſions, bro't in veſſels belonging to the United States, is reduced to 10 per cent, for ſix months from the 20th inſt. which I pray you will make known to the merchants of the United States."

—

The following motion made by Mr. Bayard has been referred to Meſſrs. Rutledge, Nicholas, Griſwold, Macon, Bayard, Taliaferro, Foſter, Claiborne, Otis, Davis, Morris, Champlin, Baer, Cooper, Linn and Woods.

Reſolved, That in the event of its appearing upon the counting and aſcertaining of the votes given for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, according to the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution, that an equal number of votes have been given for two perſons, that as ſoon as the ſame ſhall have been duly declared returned on the journals of this houſe, that the Speaker, accompanied by the members of the houſe, ſhall return to this chamber, and ſhall immediately proceed to chuſe one of the two candidates, for Preſident; and in caſe, upon the firſt ballot, there ſhall not appear to be a majority of the ſtates in favor of one of the candidates, in ſuch caſe the houſe ſhall continue to ballot for Preſident, without interruption by other buſineſs, until it ſhall appear that a Preſident is duly choſen; and if no ſuch choice ſhould be made on the firſt day, the houſe ſhall continue to ballot as aforeſaid from day to day, until a choice ſhall be duly made.

The Committee appointed the ſecond inſtant Report, in part, the following Reſolution:

RESOLVED,

THAT the following rules be obſerved in the choice by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of a Preſident of the U. States, whoſe term is to commence on the fourth day of March next.

1ſt. In the event of its appearing, upon the counting and aſcertaining of the votes given for Preſident and Vice-Preſident, according to the mode preſcribed by the conſtitution, that no perſon has a conſtitutional majority; and the ſame ſhall have been duly declared and entered on the journals of this houſe, the Speaker, accompanied by the members of the houſe, ſhall return to their chamber.

2d. Seats ſhall be provided in this houſe for the Preſident and members of the Senate; and notification of the ſame ſhall be made to the Senate.

3d. The houſe, on their return from the Senate chamber, it being aſcertained that the conſtitutional number of ſtates are preſent, ſhall immediately proceed to chuſe one of the perſons from whom the choice is to be made for Preſident; and in caſe upon the firſt ballot there ſhall not appear to be a majority of the ſtates in favour of one of them—in ſuch caſe the houſe ſhall continue to ballot for a Preſident, without interruption by other buſineſs, until it ſhall appear that a Preſident is duly choſen.

4th. After commencing the ballotting for Preſident, the houſe ſhall not adjourn until a choice be made.

5th. The doors of the houſe ſhall be cloſed during the balloting, except againſt the officers of the houſe.

6th. In balloting, the following mode ſhall be obſerved, to wit: The repreſentatives of the reſpective ſtates ſhall be ſo ſeated, that the delegation of each ſtate ſhall be together. The repreſentatives of each ſtate ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, ballot among themſelves, in order to aſcertain the vote of that ſtate; and it ſhall be allowed, where deemed neceſſary by the delegation, to name one or more perſons of the repreſentation, to be tellers of the ballots. After the vote of each ſtate is aſcertained, duplicates thereof ſhall be made; and in caſe the vote of the ſtate be for one perſon, then the name of that perſon ſhall be written on each of the duplicates; and in caſe the ballots of the ſtate be equally divided, then the word "*divided*" ſhall be written on each duplicate, and the ſaid duplicate, ſhall be depoſited in manner hereafter preſcribed, in boxes to be provided. That for the conveniently taking the ballots of [illegible] repreſentatives of the reſpective [illegible] ſixteen ballot boxes provided for the purpoſe of receiving the votes of the ſtates—after the delegation of each ſtate ſhall have aſcertained the vote of the ſtate, the ſerjeant at arms ſhall carry to the reſpective delegation the two ballot boxes, and the delegation of each ſtate, in the preſence and ſubject to the examination of all the members of the delegation, ſhall depoſit a duplicate of the vote of the ſtate in each ballot box; and where there is more than one repreſentative of a ſtate, the duplicates ſhall not both be depoſited by the ſame perſon. When the votes of the ſtates are all thus taken in, the ſerjeant at arms ſhall carry one of the general ballot boxes to one table, and the other to a ſecond and ſeperate table. Sixteen members ſhall then be appointed as tellers of the ballots; one of whom ſhall be taken from each ſtate and be nominated by the delegation of the ſtate from which he was taken. The ſaid tellers ſhall be divided into two equal ſets, according to ſuch agreement as ſhall be made among themſelves; and one of the ſaid ſets of tellers ſhall proceed to count the votes in one of the ſaid boxes; and the other ſet the votes in the other box—and in the event of no appointment of teller by any delegation, the ſpeaker ſhall in ſuch caſe appoint. When the votes of the ſtates are counted by the reſpective ſets of tellers, the reſult ſhall be reported to the houſe; and if the reports agree, the ſame ſhall be accepted as the true votes of the ſtates; but if the reports diſagree the ſtates ſhall immediately proceed to a new ballot in manner aforeſaid.

7th. If either of the perſons voted for ſhall have a majority of the votes of all the ſtates, the ſpeaker ſhall declare the ſame; and official notice thereof ſhall be immediately given to the preſident of the United States and to the Senate.

8th. All queſtions which ſhall ariſe after the balloting commences, and which ſhall require the deciſion of the houſe, ſhall be decided without debate.

For Norfolk.

The SLOOP

ELIZA,

ABEL WILLIS, Maſter;

A Conſtant Packet.

Will ſail on Sunday next. For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, at Vowell's wharf.

February 10. eo3t‡

Waſhington Society.

☞ *The Members of the* ALEXANDRIA WASHINGTON SOCIETY *are hereby notified, that a regular ſtated meeting of the ſaid Society will be held at Gadſby's Hotel, on Monday the 23d inſtant, at 10 o'clock A. M. and it is earneſtly requeſted that the members will be punctual in their attendance, as there is ſome neceſſary buſineſs to be tranſacted.*

The ſociety will move in proceſſion with ſuch others as chuſe to join, at 12 o'clock, from the Court-Houſe ſquare to the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, where an Oration will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. Maffett, commemorative of the diſtinguiſhed merits of the illuſtrious Waſhington.

The Society will dine together on that day, at Gadſby's, agreeable to a reſolve at the laſt quarterly meeting.

By order of the Preſident.

G. DENEALE, Sec'ry.

February 10.

on the 10th Ma[illegible]

The Members of the Alexandria Library Company will pleaſe to take notice, that an Election will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 16th inſtant, at 3 in the afternoon, for a Preſident and eleven Directors for the Company for the enſuing year, agreeable to the act of incorporation.

They will alſo pleaſe to obſerve that the library is removed to a convenient room in the central part of King-ſtreet, at the rear of Mr. William Gird, watchmaker, and nearly oppoſite Mr. Lawrence Hooff's.

JAMES KENNEDY, ſen.
Librarian.

King-ſtreet, Feb. 2. 2wmw&f

Juſt Received

A Conſignment of the following articles.

Cotton in bales,
Ruſſia Canvaſs,
Brown Rolls,
Heſſians,
Oude Caſſahs,
China Cuſters,
Baftas,
Engliſh and India Luteſtrings,
Black Florentines,
Sprig'd and plain jaconet Muſlins,
Ladies' Shoes, &c. &c.

Which, together with ſeveral articles on hand, viz.

Loaf, lump & brown Sugar,
Young Hyſon, Souchong, and Hyſon-ſkin } *TEAS,*
Allum Salt,
Liverpool do. in bulk and ſacks,
German Oznaburgs,
Flanders Sheeting,
Cloths,
Writing and wrapping Paper, &c.

Will be ſold low for Caſh, or bartered for Flour, Corn or Tobacco.

Hewes & Mither.

February 2. eo

JUST RECEIVED,

By the ſchooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for ſale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muſcovado ſugar
Eaſt India ſugar in bags
Loaf and lump ſugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter caſks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raiſins in kegs and boxes
Soft ſhell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the ſchooner Phillip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12. eo3t1aw3t

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*

December 16. eo

FOR SALE,

TURK's ISLAND SALT,

Now landing from the ſchooner Neptune, Capt. Coleman.

Caſh will be given for a few

Alexandria Bank Shares.

Apply to

WILLIAM I. HALL.

LANDING

From the Schooner Miſſiſſippi,

Beſt London particular Madeira Wine in pipes,
Liſbon Wine of a ſuperior quality in hhds. and quarter caſks,
Turk's Iſland and Iſle of May

SALT.

On hand, a few caſks of excellent

Chewing Tobacco.

☞ *For CHARTER the above Schooner, Miſſiſſippi.*

Apply to

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' wharf, Feb. 9. d

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax ſtreets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen ſtreet, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax ſtreet: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

☞ Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18‡

Freſh Raiſins.

Juſt received a few boxes of excellent Raiſins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

Property for Sale.

Two hundred and forty acres of excellent *FARMING LAND*, lying in the county of Loudoun, about 14 miles from Leeſburg, and one mile from the turnpike road leading from thence to Snicker's Gap, being part of Scotland Tract, formerly belonging to Mr. W. Nelſon.

A HOUSE and LOT in Leeſburg, poſſeſſed by Mr. Dawſon, merchant.

A HOUSE and LOT eligibly ſituated, in Fairfax-ſtreet, Alexandria, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Charles Jones, coachmaker.

A LOT in Dumfries, on which are built a ſtrong and commodious brick dwelling houſe and a kitchen, ſtable and granery—in the occupancy of Mr. Eſme Smock. This meſſuage, from its vicinity to the creek and other local properties, is well calculated for a perſon in the grain or tobacco buſineſs.

If the two firſt mentioned properties are not previouſly diſpoſed of by private bargain, they will be expoſed to public ſale at Mrs. Myers's tavern, in Leeſburg, on the 9th day of March next, being the firſt day of Loudoun county court.

For terms, application may be made to Mr. Thomas Harriſon, Dumfries, or to

COLIN AULD,
Cameron-ſtreet, Alexandria.

February 2. mw&ſtf

THE SUBSCRIBER

Reſpectfully informs the public, that finding it indiſpenſably neceſſary to diſſolve the copartnerſhip of O'Neil and Ward, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that houſe on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part ſhall be wanting to give every perſon who may favor him with their commands entire ſatisfaction.

He requeſts all perſons indebted to the above firm to be ſpeedy in ſettling their accounts with him, as he alone is authoriſed to give a valid diſcharge for money due, or make any kind of ſettlement with them. He alſo requeſts the favor of all perſons holding demands againſt O'Neil and Ward to render him their ſeveral demands, as he wiſhes to have them adjuſted as ſoon as poſſible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15. (16) 3weo

Agreeable to a Deed of Truſt, from Capt. John Hawkins, of Fauquier County, to the ſubſcribers, WILL BE SOLD on the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, on Wedneſday the 25th of February next,

The Plantation wheron the ſaid Hawkins now lives: containing about 670 acres, lying within 30 miles of Frederickſburg, Falmouth and Dumfries, and within about 40 of Alexandria, George-Town and the Federal City.

It is thought unneceſſary to be particular as to the quality and improvements, as a perſon inclined to purchaſe will no doubt view the ſame before the day of ſale.

DUNBAR & VASS.

Falmouth, Virginia, Jan. 20, 1800. } d21(31)

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

For Philadelphia.

The SLOOP

HARMONY,

John Ellwood, Maſter,

Now lying at Ramſey's wharf.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to the maſter on board, or

J. & T. Vowell.

February 5. 3tdeo

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have juſt received and for Sale, at the corner ſtore, oppoſite John Janney's, the following GOODS—wholeſale and retail, for Caſh and Produce:

Superfine and 2d Cloths
Blue Plains
do. Frizes
do. Kerſeys
White, yellow and green Flannels
do. do do. Baizes
Roſe and duffil Blankets
Durants, Camblets and Wildbores
Ruſſels and Antiloons
Cotton and linen Checks
Kerſeymeres and Swandowns
Velvets, Thickſetts and Cords
A handſome aſſortment of Dimities
Mens' and Womens' cotton Hoſe
do. ſilk do.
Black Crape
White and black ſilk and beaver Gloves
Modes, Sattins and Perſians
Sewing Silks
Calicoes and Chintzes
Ruſſia Sheeting and Iriſh Linens.

They have alſo,

Brown Sugar by the hhd. and barrel, loaf and lump do. and a quantity of Plaiſter of Paris.

They give Caſh for

Wheat, Rye and Corn.

☞ Left by capt. Mortimore, of the Baltimore packet, at their warehouſe, ſundry *Mill Irons*—The owner is requeſted to take them away.

January 31. d

LAST NOTICE.

Whereas a Commiſſion of bankruptcy is awarded and iſſued forth againſt Eliſha Cullen Dick, of the town of Alexandria, and he having ſurrendered himſelf to the major part of the commiſſioners named in the ſaid commiſſion, at the Waſhington tavern in Alexandria, on the 31ſt day of January laſt, when and where he underwent his ſecond examination; he is therefore required again to attend at the ſaid tavern, on Friday the 20th day of this preſent month, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to undergo his final examination, when and where the creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Cullen Dick, either in his ſeparate capacity or as one of the firm of James Meaſe M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts—at which time and place the creditors aforeſaid are to aſſent to or diſſent from the allowance of his certificate—and to chooſe aſſignees.

All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or who may have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners may appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,
Secretary to the Commiſſion.

February 3. d

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S. SNOWDEN & Co.